

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES G. BROWN, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Lancers de Guise.

B. B. BROWN'S THEATRE, Chambers street—The Tempest.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The Tempest.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers street—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—A Bold Stroke for a Soldier.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, 45th Street—The Great Exhibition.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 47 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTREL FALL, 44 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 339 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 456 Broadway.

BANVARD'S GLOBE, 506 Broadway.

WHOLE WORLD—37 and 57 Broadway.

JONES'S PANTOSCOPE—APOLLO ROOMS.

New York, Wednesday, April 26, 1854.

The News.

We were called upon yesterday to record one

of the most disastrous events which have befallen our

city in many years. At a large fire in

Broadway about twenty souls were horribly

scalded, and others (the full number not yet known)

suddenly deprived of life. The cause of all this

is the same old story of insecure buildings and treacherous

walls. We publish a full account of this

affair in another part of to-day's paper.

By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax, we have

one week's latest intelligence from Europe. The most

important feature in the news that she brings, is the

announcement that on the 9th, the Protocol relating

to the integrity of the Ottoman empire was

signed at Vienna, by the four Powers, including

Prussia, but simultaneously with her accession to it,

Prussia sought to introduce into her separate treaty

with Austria, conditions and limitations which

would render the former a dead letter, and which

Austria consequently refused to accept.

It is stated that Hanover will take part with

France and England, and that all the minor German

Powers will join Austria in forcing Prussia to

declare herself, should the subject come before the

Federal Diet. Thus the force of events will soon

define the positions of the different Continental

States.

It is affirmed by a Belgian newspaper that a

treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive—entirely

irrespective of the existing war treaties—had just

been signed between England and France. From the

explanations of Lord Clarendon in the House of

Lords, which we published on a former occasion, it

is evident that there is some mistake in this

statement. The treaty signed is merely the ratification

of the understanding existing between the two

Powers.

The news of the declaration of war by France and

England had reached Constantinople. The Turks

were thrown into a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm by

it, and their exultation was no doubt increased by

the arrival of Gen. Canrobert, with thirty thousand

men. The allied fleet had arrived at Varna Bay and

were about landing all the marines of the fleet to

protect that place. Admiral Brusat was to replace

Admiral Hamelin, in order that Admiral Danabas

might be enabled to assume the chief command, by

virtue of the naval etiquette of seniority. Marshal

St. Arnaud was, en route, to be given the chief

command of the land forces.

The accounts from the Baltic represent Sir Charles

Napier as cruising in search of a Russian squadron

said to be off Farro.

From the Danube we learn that on the 20th of

March an important ally had been made by the

Turks from Kulefat, and that after a sanguinary

combat of four hours' duration, the Russians were

repulsed and pursued for a considerable distance. At

Hirsova the Turks also succeeded in out-maneuvring

the Russians, and drove them with great loss

across the river. 30,000 Russians had crossed at

Galab without opposition. Several English vessels

had been fired into by the Russian batteries on the

Danube.

Despatches from Madrid state that Minister Soule

had succeeded in obtaining full reparation for the

outrage on the Black Warrior; but we have no de-

tails with respect to the terms of the arrangement.

We hope to receive further particulars by the

Arabia's mails.

Previous to the departure of the Arabia a report

had obtained currency in the English papers that

the commander of the Russian expedition to Japan

had stolen a march on Commodore Perry, and had

succeeded in throwing open the ports of that em-

pire, certain exclusive privileges being, of course,

granted in favor of Russian commerce. This rumor

assumes consistency from information which reached

us yesterday from San Francisco. It would ap-

pear from the latter account, which was brought by

a Dutch vessel, that on the 20th of August, several

months after Commodore Perry had left the Japanese

waters, the Russian fleet, consisting of one frigate,

one corvette, a screw steamer and a transport,

arrived at Nangasaki, and that the Admiral and

officers in command of it were received with marks

of the highest distinction by the Japanese Governor.

A letter from the Russian Chancellor, Count

Nesselrode, was immediately forwarded to the

Emperor through the latter; but at the departure of

the vessel that brought this intelligence the Russian

fleet was still lying at Nangasaki, awaiting an an-

swer. We next hear of the fleet at Loo-Choo, and of

its departure again from that place on the 20th of

February. Its destination was unknown, but was

suspected to be Japan, as it was suspected that the

Russian admiral had been lingering about in these

waters until the period arrived for the receipt of the

Emperor's answer to Commodore Perry. The British

cruisers were attentively watching the move-

ments of the Russian vessels, and it was expected

that as soon as the news of the declaration of war

reached them they would immediately attack and

capture them. Commodore Perry arrived at Loo

Choo from Hong Kong in January. The officers

and crews are reported to be in good health. The

news of the death of the Emperor of Russia is con-

firmed.

The London money market recovered from the

panic into which it was thrown by the declaration

of war, and securities closed steadily at 87. American

securities are without change. Cotton has advanced

1-16th to 1/8th of a penny per pound. There has also

been an advance of one shilling per barrel on flour

and three pence upon wheat. Provisions remain

firm, but without any material variation in prices.

There was nothing done in our markets after the

receipt of the European news. Breadstuffs were

held firmer, but without sales. Cotton sold before

the news to a fair extent, and closed firm with an

upward tendency in prices.

The steamship Falcon, which left this port on the

18th inst. for Aspinwall, put into Norfolk on Sun-

day last, some part of her machinery having been

broken. She was chartered by government to con-

vey troops on their way to California. All on board

are reported safe. It was not too much to expect

after the melancholy circumstances connected with

the loss of the San Francisco, that our government

would have exercised greater caution for the future

in the selection of vessels for the conveyance of our

troops. It would appear, however, that the severe

lesson taught by that disaster has been lost upon

the officers of the force saved from the wreck, and

made up to its full complement by the addition of

fresh troops, it was decided that a portion should be

detached overland; a second detachment was

actually sent out by the Illinois, and the remainder,

including the wives and families of the officers, were

embarked on board the Facon with the intention of

forwarding them across the isthmus. It will be re-

collected that at the moment even of embarkation,

Captain Wyse threw up his command sooner than

proceed in the latter vessel, as he considered her

unworthy and likely to renew his previous bitter

experience of the results of the forethought and

vigilance exercised by our Naval Department. The

presentments of this officer have been unhappily

fulfilled. If means cannot be adopted to obviate all

this risk and danger in conveyance of our troops by

sea, they must for the future be sent over land.

Fifteen of the Antigua Weekly Register, dated to

the 4th of the present month, have reached us.

They do not contain anything of political im-

portance. A public meeting was held in the court

house in the city of St. John, on the 20th of March,

in order to devise the best means of carrying into

effect an industrial exhibition in the island on the

1st of August next. The Lord Bishop, President

Byam, the Chief Justice, and other leading men,

were present, when an Executive Committee was

appointed, and an extended plan of operations

adopted. On Sunday, March 21, a fire occurred on

Ottobasate, by which about twenty-five or thirty

acres of cane were burned.

We have received our files from St. Domingo City

to the 26th inst. Nothing of interest or importance

has transpired since the date of previous advices.

Advices from Havana to the 22d inst. have reached

us by way of Charleston, but contain nothing of in-

terest.

The received yesterday by the steamships Illinois

and Northern Light, our papers from San Fran-

cisco to the 1st inst., enabling us to give a complete

summary of the news announced yesterday morn-

ing by telegraph from New Orleans. We have only

space to call the attention of the reader to the de-

tails of the intelligence in another part of the pa-

per, and particularly to that portion of it which re-

lates to the arrest of the Mexican Consul in San

Francisco. It is both important and interesting.

Intelligence from the South Pacific, Panama, and

Jamaica is also given.

The modified Gadsden treaty was yesterday rat-

ified by the Senate, by a vote of thirty to thirteen.

We have commented on this subject in another col-

umn. The United States Supreme Court has

reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio

against giving the Methodist Episcopal Church South

part of the assets of the Cincinnati "Book Concern,"

and remanded the cause to the District Court for

further action.

In the Senate yesterday the only matter of gen-

eral importance that transpired was the reception

and reference of a message from the President, cov-

ering suggestions as to the method of transacting

the judicial business of the country, and recom-

mending that the Attorney General's office be re-

located in a department of the government, and all

judicial power vested therein. The Senate after-

wards held an executive session and ratified the

Gadsden treaty.

A resolution was introduced in the House yester-

day, and referred to the Committee on Foreign

Affairs, requesting information as to the steps taken

by this government to secure the acknowledgment

of the rights of neutrals by Great Britain and

France; also whether the former has assumed to act

for Spain in the negotiations relative to the Black

Warrior difficulty, and the extent of and pretext

for such assumption. With regard to the first

branch of the inquiry, it is probable the steamer

from Liverpool will bring definite information from

Mr. Buchanan as to the convention with Great Brit-

ain, and we may likewise receive intelligence from

Mr. Mason, at Paris, of a similar arrangement with

the Emperor of the French. The news from Madrid

states that the Spanish government has made ample

reparation for the Black Warrior outrage. The

Hon. in Committee of the Whole, nominally on the

Deficiency bill, proceeded to discuss the Nebraska

question, when Col. Benton delivered a very effective

speech.

A regular meeting of the Democratic Republican

Society was held last evening, at which Professor

Foresti presided. The most interesting feature of

the proceedings was the reading of an original letter

from General Lafayette, dated at Paris, April 8,

1850, in which the General expressed his opinions

on the subject of free labor employment, and regretted

that European emigrants should cultivate by the

hands of slaves. The Secretary of the society re-

ported the result of their conference with the dele-

gates of the German societies at Pythagoras Hall.

We have a translation of the most important points

of the paper, with a report of the business transac-

ted, but cannot find space for either this morning.

John Wilson, indicted for the murder of Henry

Dejmeyer, was found guilty of manslaughter in the

second degree, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and

Terminus. The prisoner was sentenced to seven

years imprisonment in the State prison.

The special election for Alderman in the Fifth

ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the choice

of John J. White, democrat, by eighty-two majority

over both of his competitors.

Ninety-nine of the bodies from the ship Powhatan

have been recovered and buried. The Underwriter

arrived at this port yesterday. She is not seriously

damaged in her hull.

Santa Anna at Washington and Santa Anna

at San Francisco—Very Curious.

By a most extraordinary coincidence, we are

enabled to lay before our readers this morning,

the news of the ratification, so called, of the

Gadsden treaty at Washington, and the facts

and documents concerning a filibustering

scheme of Santa Anna to muster a body of

troops in San Francisco. In other words, we

are informed of the passage of a bill to furnish

Santa Anna with the sinews of war, simulta-

neously with the information that he is collect-

ing an army of foreign soldiers in one of our

principal cities, in flagrant disregard of our

neutrality laws and the very friendly and

generous inclinations of our administration.

Now, had the original Gadsden treaty been

promptly ratified, the funds thus accruing to

the Mexican Dictator would have enabled him

to raise his three thousand foreign recruits in

San Francisco, to be off with them, and without

any trouble. This will probably account, in part,

for the intense anxiety of